BULLETIN

WINTER 2008

WWW.MICHIGAN.GOV/BCC

2008 HIGGINS LAKE TRAINING

As a result of several requests, the Bureau of Construction Codes is planning the resumption of state sponsored seminars at the MacMullan Conference Center at Higgins Lake this fall. The dates for the Inspector Training Programs at the conference center are as follows:

Electrical	Oct 8 – 10, 2008
Mechanical	Oct 22 – 24, 2008
Plumbing	Oct 27 – 29, 2008
Building	Dec 10 – 12, 2008

If you are interested in attending any bureau sponsored training or for additional information, please consult our website at www.michigan.gov.

DIRECTOR'S COLUMN - HENRY L. GREEN

MICHIGAN IS GREEN AND BECOMING GREENER

There has been much said about "Green Building" and the role codes and code officials play in achieving a green environment. In a recent presentation to the Huron Valley Code Officials Association, the topic of green building was front and center. More and more code officials are asked to step up in their role regarding "Green Building". Some have said the codes are prohibitive in achieving green building attributes, but this could not be farther from the truth.

Green Building is simply building with a conscious effort to minimize the negative impacts and encourage positive impacts on buildings and the indoor and outdoor environments. It is an effort to provide sustainable, durable and low maintenance structures. It is about being energy efficient, conserving site conditions, achieving indoor and outdoor air quality, managing the use and conservation of materials and most importantly being innovative in the building process.

Green Building is defined in Wikipedia as "the practice of increasing the efficiency of buildings through their use of energy, water, materials, and reducing building impacts on human health and the environment, through better siting, design, construction, operation, maintenance and removal – the complete building life cycle."

Why is "Green Building" important? In the United States alone, building accounts for:

- 39% of total energy use
- 12% of total water consumption
- 68% of total electricity consumption
- 38% of total carbon dioxide emissions

Another way of measuring the impact of buildings on our environment is buildings account for:

- 30% of greenhouse gas emissions
- 30% of raw material use
- 30% of waste output, approximately 136 tons annually

The Benefits of "Building Green" include, a reduction in operational cost, enhanced building value, improved employee productivity, and we can optimize the life cycle performance of buildings. Additionally, health benefits are achieved from going "Green". We can work and live in an improved environment which provides for better occupational comfort and an improvement in our quality of life.

DIRECTOR'S COLUMN – HENRY L. GREEN – CON'T

Communities benefit from being green as the impact on the local infrastructure is minimized. We reduce our demands on water and electrical sources, and our energy needs are reduced lessening our need for fossil fuels.

Building "Green" is more importantly a choice of the designer, builder and building owner. It is voluntary rather than mandated by codes but also it is not prohibited. The International Code Council reports, "Green Building has already impacted the I-Codes. Some green and sustainable principles have a direct impact or virtually duplicate existing code provisions."

Michigan can be held out as an example for "Green Building". Michigan is noted for:

- 192 LEED Projects
- 36 LEED Certified Projects
- Ranked in Top 10 w/Green Buildings
- Grand Rapids is noted as having the Most Green Buildings per capita
- Michigan ranks 5th in the Nation for overall Green Buildings.

But how can codes and code officials play a part?

First, the codes currently contain many of the provisions needed to support "Green Buildings". The acceptance of locally available materials, energy conservation in building design, and the ability to evaluate new innovative practices are permitted under the codes. The barrier to acceptance is simple. The new product, material and method must be measured on the same scale as currently accepted materials to afford an equivalent level of safety for building occupants. Does it meet the specific and applicable test for use of the material or product?

Second, code officials need simply to:

1. Understand the code and "Green Building"
2. Apply the code – not "what you think"
3. Accept alternative construction as permitted by the code
4. Encourage "Green Building"
5. Educate on "Green Building"

For more information on "Green Building" go to:

- U. S. Green Building Council at http://www.usgbc.org/
- International Code Council at http://www.iccsafe.org
- Environmental Protection Agency at http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/

HENRY L. GREEN RECEIVES HONORARY AIA

By Tracie Pack, Secretary
Office of Administrative Services (OAS)

As part of the American Institute of Architects' (AIA) Honor Awards Program, Bureau of Construction Codes Director, Henry L. Green was among seven individuals selected to receive their Honorary Affiliate Member Award. The AIA has a long tradition of recognizing individuals and organizations for their outstanding achievements in support of the profession of architecture and the AIA, and their awards programs are carefully structured so selection and recognition of winners serve two distinct purposes: one directed to the profession, and the other to the public. The seven individuals were chosen and bestowed with the title of Honorary AIA because "although not architects by profession, have offered distinguished service to the profession of architecture or the allied arts and sciences and thus have made all of our lives richer." The Bureau of Construction Codes wishes to congratulate Mr. Green on another great achievement and recognition of his dedication to the construction industry.

As executive director of the Bureau of Construction Codes for the State of Michigan, Henry Green has been a skillful consensus builder in the building codes and standards arena and a perpetual advocate for bringing architects into leadership roles in ways that extend far beyond the borders of the Wolverine State. Green's activities associated with the various sciences allied with architecture always have included his personal penchant for involving architects in the process. In 2007, he chaired the Building Seismic Safety Council of the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS). He has also served as the president of the International Codes Council, chair of the NIBS board of directors, and president of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, a forerunner of the International Code Council. Beginning as a building inspector, in his 25 years of bettering the built environment, Green has earned many honors. Among these are a member award for outstanding service from NIBS last year and recognition by the U.S. House of Representatives for his significant contributions to public safety and awareness.

AIArchitect Institute News –
February 8, 2008

BUILDING DIVISION

MICHIGAN 2006 CODE ADOPTION AND REFERENCED STANDARDS

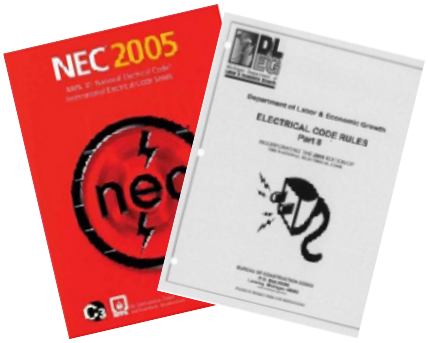
By Larry Lehman, Chief
Building Division

Questions have been raised relative to which edition (or year) of referenced standards should be applied to projects being submitted for plan review now that Michigan has begun adoption of the 2006 Codes.

Unfortunately, due to circumstances beyond the bureau's control, the 2006 Michigan Building, Residential and Rehabiliation Codes have not yet been adopted. The delays in updating the codes are posing significant problems and confusion. The 2005 Michigan Electrical Code (MEC) became effective November 23, 2007, the 2006 Michigan Mechanical Code (MMC) was effective December 3, 2007, and the 2006 Michigan Plumbing Code (MPC) was effective January 24, 2008. These codes are not in sync with the 2003 Michigan Building Code (MBC). Specifically, referenced standards will not be compatible between the MMC, MPC and MEC and the MBC. The referenced standards in the MBC will not be, in some cases, the most recent editions as referenced in the other three codes. The coordination of the code is something this office strives to achieve, given the relationship and dependency between the codes. The delay in the MBC adoption is creating a significantly uncharacteristic relationship between the codes and the referenced standards.

After carefully reviewing the scoping provisions of the MBC, MEC, MMC and MPC, we have come to the conclusion, that where the 2006 MMC and MPC and 2005 MEC specifically reference a year and edition of a referenced standard, that those standards should be followed. When the 2006 MMC and MPC and 2005 MEC do not specifically reference a year or edition, the referenced standard will default to those referenced in the current 2003 MBC. It is important to note that referenced standards are developed and approved with the current version of codes to insure they are compatible with that specific code and represent the latest approved technology available. While the MBC provides scoping for the installation of systems in a building, the MEC, MMC and MPC together with their referenced standards and manufacturers specifications provide the installation guidelines.

Questions may be directed to the Building Division at (517) 241-9317.



ELECTRICAL DIVISION

15-HOUR APPROVED CODE UPDATE COURSE

MANDATORY TO RENEW 2009 LICENSES

By Daniel O'Donnell, Chief
Electrical Division

Journeyman and master electrical license renewals for 2009 will require completion of an approved 15-hour code update class. The approved instructors for the classes are required to submit the original rosters and a copy of the certificate of completion for each class participant. A complete list of the approved code update classes is available on our website at www.michigan.gov/bcc. It will not be necessary for licensees to send copies of their certificate with the renewal. To avoid a delay in the processing of your 2009 license renewal, it is recommended that you complete the required code update prior to October 1, 2008. License renewals for 2009 will be mailed in late September or early October, and without the code update approval entered into our system, a license will not be issued. Your cooperation will help make the renewal process more timely and efficient.

Questions should be directed to the Electrical Division at (517) 241-9320.

ELECTRICAL DIVISION
GROUNDING ELECTRODE SYSTEM

B**y Virgil Monroe, Former Chief (Recently Retired) Electrical Division**

The Electrical Division has received numerous telephone calls from code enforcing agencies concerning the requirements of the 2005 Michigan Electrical Code (MEC) relative to grounding electrodes, specifically concrete encased electrodes as described in Article 250.52(A)(3).

Article 250.50 states in part, "All grounding electrodes as described in 250.52(A)(1) through(A)(6) that are present at each building or structure served shall be bonded together to form the grounding electrode system." In the 2002 MEC, Article 250.50 stated, "if available"; however, in the 2005 MEC the Article states, "are present".

Section (A)(3) states, "An electrode encased by at least 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete, located within and near the bottom of a concrete foundation or footing that is in direct contact with the earth, consisting of at least 6.0 m (20 ft.) of one or more bare or zinc galvanized or other electrically conductive coated steel reinforcing bars or rods of not less than 13 mm (1/2 in.) in diameter, or consisting of at least 6.0 m (20 ft.) of bare copper conductor not smaller than 4 AWG. Reinforcing bars shall be permitted to be bonded together by the usual steel tie wires or other effective means."

Therefore, if the footing or foundation of a building or structure, in direct contact with the earth, encloses reinforcing bars which are ½ inch in diameter and 20 feet in length, it must be bonded to the grounding electrode system as stated in Article 250.50.

Questions should be directed to the Electrical Division at (517) 241-9320.

BCC CONTACT INFORMATION

Telephone Numbers:
Administration (517) 241-9302
Office of Administrative Services (517) 335-2972
Office of Management Services (517) 241-9313
Boiler Division (517) 241-9334
Building Division (517) 241-9317
Electrical Division (517) 241-9320
Elevator Safety Division (517) 241-9337
Mechanical Division (517) 241-9325
Office of Local Government & Consumer Services (517) 241-9347
Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation (517) 241-6321
(includes State Boundary Commission)
Plan Review Division (517) 241-9328
Plumbing Division (517) 241-9330

Facsimile Numbers:
Administration & Office of Administrative Services (517) 241-9570
Office of Management Services & Plumbing Div. (517) 373-8547
Building, Electrical, Mechanical & Plan Review Div. (517) 241-9308
Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation, Boiler & Elevator Safety Divisions (517) 241-6301

Mailing Addresses:
P.O. Box 30254 (Codes: general correspondence)
P.O. Box 30255 (Codes: permits, licenses, and other documents containing payment)
P.O. Box 30704 (Offiice of Land Survey & Remonumentation)
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Overnight packages for
Administration, Office of Administrative Services,
Office of Management Services, Building Division,
Electrical Division, Mechanical Division,
Office of Local Government and Consumer Services,
Plan Review Division, Plumbing Division

should be addressed to:
Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth
Bureau of Construction Codes
Attn: Division or person's name you are sending materials to
2501 Woodlake Circle
Okemos, MI 48864

Overnight packages for
Boiler Division, Elevator Safety Division,
Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation (including State Boundary Commission)

should be addressed to:
Michigan Department of Labor & Economic Growth
Bureau of Construction Codes
Attn: Division or person's name you are sending materials to
6546 Mercantile Way
Lansing, MI 48911

ELEVATOR SAFETY DIVISION

ELEVATOR SAFETY AND CAR LIGHTING REQUIREMENT

By Calvin W. Rogler, Chief
Elevator Safety Division

Elevators have a tendency to scare some people. Just imagine walking into an elevator and pressing your floor button. Then, when the car doors begin to close you realize the only light in the elevator is what is entering through the open doorway. As the elevator door fully closes, you find yourself in almost total darkness, and, if that isn't bad enough, the elevator starts moving! What a ride! This could be more than a little disturbing to many people. More like an amusment park ride!

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) A17.1-2004 is the national standard the Elevator Safety Division is currently using for compliance of new elevators. Section 2.14.7, Illumination of Cars and Lighting Fixtures, requires that not less than two lamps be provided in the elevator car. Depending on the type of elevator, the minimum illumination at the car threshold with the door closed shall be not less than 5 foot candles for a passenger elevator and 2.5 foot candles for a freight elevator. This lighting would be the normal lighting for the elevator and would be attached to the building power supply. This is what you would expect to see when you enter the car.

Passenger elevators must also be provided with "auxiliary" lighting which provides 0.2 foot candles with this intensity measured 48 inches above the floor and approximately 12 inches in front of the car operating panel. The auxiliary power system for these lights must be able to maintain the above intensity for a period of at least 4 hours. These lights only energize when the normal building power fails. If the normal lighting fails because the bulbs burn out, the "auxiliary" lighting will not work, and you will be in the dark.

If you see or experience an elevator operating without the car lights working, you should immediately notify the building staff. Elevator cars operating without lights are a safety concern. Finding oneself in a dark elevator may cause someone to become disoriented, frightened, and possibly lose their balance and fall, or trip while entering or exiting the elevator. If, after you have notified the appropriate building staff that the car lights are not working and the problem is not corrected, please contact the Elevator Safety Division with the serial number, and we will take appropriate steps to get the situation rectified.

If you have questions or concerns with regards to an elevator please call the Elevator Safety Division at (517) 241-9337.

MECHANICAL DIVISION

IMPORTANT CHANGES TO THE 2006 MICHIGAN MECHANICAL CODE

By Tennison Barry, Chief
Mechanical Division

Just wanted to take the opportunity to note a few important changes that could be easily over looked.

- Section 106.3.1 Construction Documents has added language to allow the code official to require additional construction documents as necessary when special conditions exist.
- Section 302.3.4 Engineered wood products has been amended to add language to permit notching of trusses recommended by the manufacturer of the trusses.
- Section 306.3 Exception (2) Appliances in attics has been amended to allow appliances in attics when there is a passageway 6 feet high and 22 inches wide.
- Section 506.3.2.5 Grease duct test has been amended to require a light test prior to concealment of any portion of a grease duct system.

Questions may be directed to the Mechanical Division at (517) 241-9325.

OFFICE OF LAND SURVEY AND REMONUMENTATION

MICHIGAN'S SURVEY AND REMONUMENTATION PROGRAM AIDED BY THE MICHIGAN MUSEUM OF SURVEYING

By Maynard Dyer, Director
Office of Land Survey & Remonumentation (OLS&R)

As Michigan's survey and remonumentation efforts approach 50% complete, it is important we do not lose sight of the program's charge and responsibility. The charge to remonument the original government survey corners bring to mind surveyors with highly technical and sophisticated measuring equipment that yields phenomenal accuracies. The terms GPS, robotic theodolite, and 3D laser scanner come to mind. These are a far cry from the terms that once excited surveyors such as total station, EDM (electronic distance meter), data collector and not least of all is Schonstedt affectionately called beeper by some surveyors. Even a farther cry from the tools and equipment used today, are the tools and equipment used by the original surveyors in Michigan.

The first surveyors or early surveyors in Michigan did not have the tools that are commonplace today. A simple compass and chain were used to survey, layout, and mark nearly all of Michigan. The tool probably most used by the original surveyors was the axe. These surveys were commissioned by the United States Surveyor General to identify land owned by the federal government for the purpose of sale to private ownership. The challenge and responsibility today is to walk in the footsteps of those first surveyors, to find or recover the actual markers planted by them so many years ago. Many, if not most, of those markers have now disappeared. The wood posts pointed by the axe man on the survey crew have rotted away, been burned by forest fires, or pulled out and thrown away because they were in the way of progress and their importance not recognized. Many of the roads in Michigan follow a section or quarter section line making the survey marks susceptible to destruction by road building and road maintenance equipment. When the original posts are no longer present, the task is to survey and determine where the post was planted by the first surveyor.

Many of us have never seen a post from the original government survey let alone a witness tree. Both the post and the witness trees were scribed to identify the significance of the post so the new owners could identify the land they now own. All of us in Michigan have the opportunity to view some of these artifacts and survey instruments at the Michigan Museum of Surveying located on Museum Drive in Lansing, Michigan. The Museum is operated by the Michigan Society of Professional Surveyors Foundation. Until last year, this was the only museum in North America, and quite possibly the world, that is dedicated only to surveying. Last year, a national museum has started in Springfield, Illinois not far from the Abraham Lincoln Museum, a fitting location since President Lincoln was a land surveyor too.

I have recently heard more than one person comment that now that the national museum of surveying is opening, the Michigan Museum of Surveying was closing. That is a sad thought for me but thankfully is not accurate. The national museum is a separate organization from the Michigan Museum of Surveying. The day to day operations of Michigan's museum is continually reexamined by the Foundation Board as is the location and care of the Museum's possessions.

The Michigan Museum continues to operate and provide educational opportunities and access to a near 2000 antiquities and artifacts from Michigan's surveying past as well as being home to a nearly 1500 book library on the subject. The Museum also has a complete copy of the Bureau of Land Management's original survey notes on 35mm film that are currently on loan to the Office of Land Survey and Remonumentation. I was also recently informed that the Museum has a large book of township plat maps for township surveys superseded by official US resurveys. Many of the resurveys were carried out in the early to mid-1850's.

OFFICE OF LAND SURVEY AND REMONUMENTATION - CON'T

The Michigan Society of Professional Surveyor's Foundation also supports the Reenactment Group that attends and displays at many different functions across Michigan. This group always welcomes questions about the early surveyors and the early equipment used across Michigan when it was originally surveyed for private ownership of the land.

Anyone with an interest in surveying should find the time to visit the Michigan Museum of Surveying located at 220 Museum Drive, Lansing, Michigan, 48933; telephone number (517) 484-6605.

Questions may be directed to the OLS&R at (517) 241-6321.

BOILER DIVISION

MORE ON ASME CODE CSD-1 CG-610

By Robert Aben, Chief
Boiler Division

Licensed installing contractors must remember that it is their obligation to assure equipment installed by them is in compliance with the requirements of ASME Code CSD-1. This is your obligation under your State of Michigan license regardless of who purchased the boiler or equipment.

Please direct your attention to paragraph CG-610 of ASME Code CSD-1. In brief, this paragraph states two requirements:

1. Safety controls required by CSD-1 to lockout shall not be reset remotely from the equipment. Someone must inspect the boiler to determine the reason for lockout before resetting the control.
2. Safety controls shall not be electronic or automatically reset.

Having used the term "automatically", let me explain. Several places in CSD-1 you will see the phrase is always in close proximity to an "EXCEPTION" note which states in part, "Lockout is not required for boiler units installed in residence…" CSD-1 applies to boilers ranging from 0 to 12,500,000 btu/hr input and to all installation locations. Also, note in the CF tables several allowances for a one time automatic recycle with specific time element requirements.

Over the years, I have heard licensees refer to boiler as "residential". Now, the heating industry may use this term to refer to small boilers, but please remember that when talking code requirements there is no such thing. The proper reference is "a boiler in a residence", so unless the boiler is installed in a residence where the boiler law has no jurisdiction, the boiler and its controls must be in compliance with ASME Code CSD-1.

In conclusion, since the rule change that became effective November 6, 2006, adopting the 2005 ASME CSD-1 Code, most of the electronic probe type low water cutoffs found on boilers do not meet CSD requirements. It has been observed that many of these cutoffs when locked-out due to a low water issue will reset by switching the control power off and back on. Only a few models meet the new requirement. Be aware of this when purchasing low water probe type cutoffs or any other controls for use on a boiler within the jurisdiction of the boiler law.

Questions may be directed to the Boiler Division at (517) 241-9334.

PLAN REVIEW DIVISION

RADIO, TELEVISION, AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION TOWERS

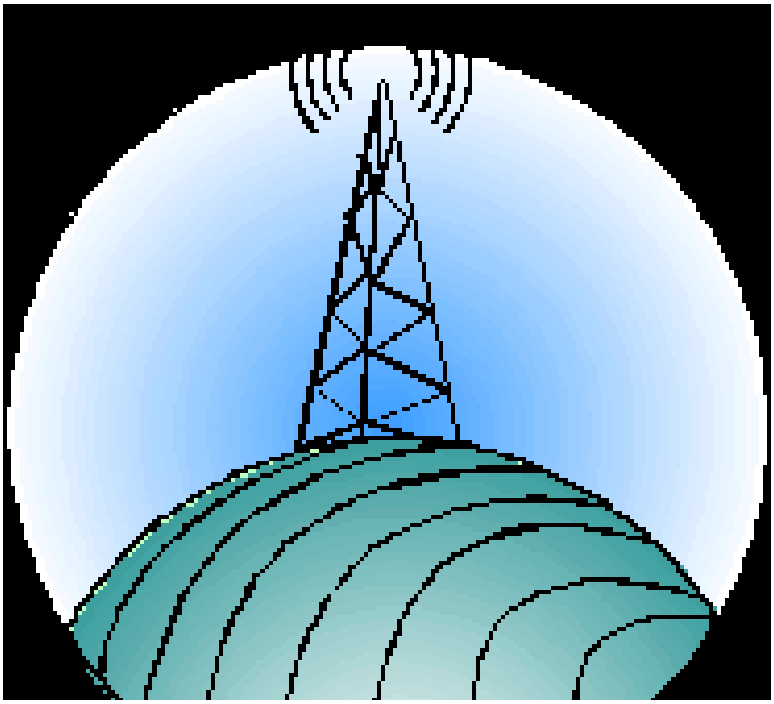
By Todd Cordill, Assistant Chief
Plan Review Division

Radio, television, and telephone communication towers are subject to both 1972 PA 230 The Stille-DeRossett-Hale Single State Construction Code Act and the 1959 PA 259 The Tall Structure Act. Such towers are also subject to review by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) under the federal Telecommunications Act of 1996. Both 1959 PA 259 and 1972 PA 230 define the term "structure" and prescribe requirements for permits of structures. 1972 PA 230 is administered and enforced by the state Construction Code Commission through either the Bureau of Construction Codes or a local enforcing agency. 1959 PA 259 is administered and enforced by the Michigan Aeronautics Commission (MAC) that is within the Michigan Department of Transportation.

A tower and any associated structures are subject to permits for construction codes per Section 10 of 1972 PA 230. Section 3108 Radio and Television Towers of the 2003 Michigan Building Code (MBC) specifically addresses towers as well as telephone tower requirements. The requirements of this section include location and access, construction, structural loads (dead load and wind loads), and grounding. If the tower is located on a building or roof, then 2003 MBC, Section 1509, Rooftop Structures is applicable in conjunction with Section 3108. The standard referenced by the MBC is TIA/EIA-222-F-96 Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Supporting Structures. This is the industry standard for the design and engineering of this type of structure. Under the Tall Structure Act, a permit for construction issued by the MAC is required for a structure higher than 200 feet above ground elevation at several different slopes of horizontal distance from an airport to vertical tower height near airports with runway lengths less than or greater than 3,200 feet.

Generally, there are several different tower types such as, self-supporting, guyed, and monopole. Depending on the tower design, the foundation system shall be designed in various configurations to resist both dead loads and wind loads. These loads plus loads from ice shall be considered in Michigan. A registered design professional, either a professional engineer or an architect, shall prepare the construction documents, including structural calculations that demonstrate compliance with the construction code and referenced standards. A code official shall review the submitted documents for compliance with the code before the issuance of permits for construction. The code official shall at least advise the permit applicant to submit construction documents to the MAC for review.

Questions may be directed to the Plan Review Division at (517) 241-9328.



PLUMBING DIVISION

REQUIRED CODE UPDATE CLASS FOR ALL MASTER & JOURNEY LICENSEES

By Robert Konyndyk, Chief
Plumbing Division

The Michigan Plumbing Code (MPC) has been updated to the 2006 edition, effective January 24, 2008. The purpose of this article is to address a few of the new code changes briefly by section number.

Code update classes for journey and master plumbers will be conducted similar to the last code update process as required by the State Plumbing Act, PA 733. Various instructors around the state are in the process of obtaining instructor approval for these classes.

- Section 310.5 has the urinal partition requirements as code requirements. The partition size, height, and distance from the wall is now detailed in the section.
- Section 403.4 now clarifies the path of travel to a restroom shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets, or similar spaces.
- Several sections reflect water temperature protection changes such as Section 408.3, Bidets which shall be protected by an ASSE 1070 device having a maximum temperature of 110°; Section 424.3, Showers shall be protected by an ASSE 1016 for individual valves and ASSE 1069 for gang showers having a maximum temperature of 120°; Section 424.5, Tub valves having a maximum temperature of 120° shall be protected by an ASSE 1070 device; Section 607.1, Lavatories which are required to have tempered water shall be individually protected by anASSE 1070 device having a maximum temperature of 110°.
- Section 424.5 now requires a 12"x12" opening to tub circulation pumps. Larger openings are required when the pump is more than 2' away from the opening.
- Section 504.7.1 clarifies the water heater pan drainage piping shall be of water distribution materials, not PVC.
- Section 708.3.3 clarifies building sewers shall have the same cleanout requirements as building drains.
- Previous Rule 749, Section 906.4 which prohibited minor fixtures without additional vents when they were within 54" has been deleted.
- Section 910.2 and 910.3 now allows offsets above and below special waste stack venting areas of the oversized stack.
- Section 1002.1 clarifies running traps are permitted and limited to a 30" distance.
- Section 1003 has several updates recognizing grease interceptors and grease removal devices. Previously, the code recognized grease traps less than 50gpm or less and grease interceptor devices with rated flow greater than 50 gpm.

Questions regarding this matter may be directed to Robert Konyndyk at 517-241-9330.

BOARD AND COMMISSION MEETINGS

Meeting	Date	Time	Location
Barrier Free Design Board	Mar 21, May 16	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Board of Boiler Rules	~~Mar 12~~ - Cancelled	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Boundary Commission	Feb 21, Mar 20, Apr 17, May 15	1:30 pm	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Construction Code Commission	Mar 5, May 7	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Electrical Administrative Board	Apr 4	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Elevator Safety Board	Mar 28	9:30 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Manufactured Housing Commission	Apr 16	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
Board of Mechanical Rules	Mar 19, May 14	9:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3
State Plumbing Board	Mar 18	10:00 am	Okemos – Conf Room 3

BCC ONLINE SERVICES

Online License Search
Disciplinary Action Report
Easy Access to Permit & License Verification
Statewide Search for Subdivision Plats
Statewide Search for Remonumentation Data
County Remonumentation Data Entry
Building System Approval Reports
Online Code Training Series

BCC QUICK LINKS

Online Permitting
Online License Renewals
Codes & Standards Order Form
Statewide Jurisdiction List
Local School Construction Enforcement List
Product Approvals

The Bulletin is a quarterly publication of the Bureau of Construction Codes within the Department of Labor & Economic Growth.

Editor in Chief
Henry L. Green

Editor:
Beth Hunter Aben

Created under the authority of 1972 PA 230.

LICENSE EXAMINATION DATES

Examination	Date	Location	Deadline
Boiler Installer and Repairer	Mar 5, 6	Okemos	Feb 8
Boiler National Board	Mar 5, 6	Okemos	Feb 8
Electrical/Fire Alarm/Sign Contractor	Feb 19	Okemos	Jan 21
	Mar 26	Okemos	Feb 27
	Apr 30	Okemos	Apr 2
Fire Alarm Spec. Tech. / Sign Spec.	Apr 29	Okemos	Apr 1
Electrician - Journeyperson	Mar 24, 25, 26	Okemos	Feb 25
Electrician - Master	Mar 27	Okemos	Feb 28
Elevator - Contractor/Cert. of Comp.	Mar 28	Okemos	Mar 7
Elevator Journeyperson	Mar 11	Okemos	Feb 19
Mechanical Contractor	Mar 11	Lansing	Feb 11
Plumbing - Contractor	Mar 26	East Lansing	
Plumbing - Master and Journey	Mar 19	East Lansing	

Dates and times are subject to change. Visit the BCC website for updates.

Providing for Michigan's Safety in the Built Environment